

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

|                |                                       |              |               |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| COUNTRY        | Poland                                | REPORT       |               |
| SUBJECT        | Arms and Equipment of the Polish Army | DATE DISTR.  | 5 August 1953 |
|                |                                       | NO. OF PAGES | 4 50X1-HUM    |
| DATE OF INFO.  |                                       | REQUIREMENT  |               |
| PLACE ACQUIRED |                                       | REFERENCES   |               |

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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| <u>Weapon</u>          | <u>Model</u> | <u>Cal.</u> | <u>Remarks</u>  |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|---|
| TT Pistol<br>(TOKAREV) | 1933         | 7.62        | This weapon was manufactured in the USSR and in Radom /5125N-2109E/. The Polish eagle and the letters "WP" (Wojasko Polski - Polish Army) were stamped on the Polish weapon which was identical to the Russian. The magazine of each held eight rounds. |
| Nagant<br>Revolver     | 1895         | 7.62        | There were only eight Nagant revolvers in <input type="checkbox"/> battalion supply room.   |
| SMG (PPSh)             | 1941         | 7.62        | This weapon was manufactured in the USSR and in Radom, and used either a 35-round box magazine or a 71-round drum magazine. The Polish model had the Polish eagle and the initials "WP" stamped on it.  |
| SMG (PPS)              | 1943         | 7.62        | This weapon was manufactured in Radom, and was identical to the Soviet model, except for the Polish eagle and initials "WP" stamped on it.  |

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|-------|----|------|----|----|------|----|-----|----|-----|--|-----|--|--|--|--|
| STATE | #x | ARMY | Ev | #x | NAVY | #x | AIR | #x | FBI |  | AEC |  |  |  |  |
|-------|----|------|----|----|------|----|-----|----|-----|--|-----|--|--|--|--|

(Note: Weapon Distribution Indicated By "X". Field Distribution By "#")

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| <u>Weapon</u>                                | <u>Model</u> | <u>Cal.</u> | <u>Remarks</u>  |
|--|--------------|-------------|---|
|  |              |             | 50X1-HUM  |
| Carbine (KBK - Krotki Bojowy Karabin)        | 1938         | 7.62        | This carbine was manufactured in the USSR and had no mounting for the bayonet. This carbine was short and was used mostly by signal troops.   |
| Carbine (KBK) with folding bayonet           | 1944         | 7.62        | Poland started producing this weapon in 1948. Polish and Russian models were identical except that the Polish weapon had the initials "WP" and the Polish eagle stamped on it.<br>50X1-HUM  |
| Rifle  | 1890/30      | 7.62        | This rifle was manufactured in the USSR and was used with or without telescopic sights. [ ] consider it to be the standard weapon of the Polish infantry.<br>50X1-HUM   |
| LMG (RKM - Reczny Karabin Maszynowy)         | 1928         | 7.62        | This weapon was manufactured in the USSR and [ ] it was manufactured in Poland, but [ ] never [ ] any Polish markings. It had a pan magazine, a wooden butt, and a bipod mount.<br>50X1-HUM   |
| HMG  | Maxim        | 7.62        | This weapon was produced only in the USSR; [ ] It had small wheels on a mount, was water-cooled, and had a fabric belt feeding system.<br>50X1-HUM  |
| AT Rifle DshK                                | 1941         | 12.7mm.     | This weapon was manufactured in the USSR.<br>[ ]<br>50X1-HUM  |
| Grenade                                      | F-1          |             | This weapon was manufactured in the USSR and in Radom. It was a fragmentation grenade with an oval cast-iron body, serrated for fragmentation, and had a pull ring.   |
| Grenade RG-42 (Granat Reczny)                | 42           |             | This grenade was manufactured in the USSR and in Radom. The concussion grenade was the same as the Soviet grenade RTD/HE, model 42, and had a metal case filled with TNT for blast effect.<br>50X1-HUM  |
| Grenade RPG (Granat Reczny Przeciw Pancerny) |              |             | The grenade was the same as the Russian RPG-43 AT grenade and I believe that it was manufactured in the USSR. It was not used by WOP forces but [ ] it was used by the Polish Army.<br>[ ]<br>[ ] It was a hollow charge AT grenade with a wooden handle and had cloth streamers for stabilization. |
| Molotov Cocktails                            |              |             | [ ] used once during a demonstration in Gliwice /5070N-1840E/ in 1948 where they were employed in an action against old tanks.<br>50X1-HUM  |

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| <u>Weapon</u> | <u>Model</u> | <u>Cal.</u> | <u>Remarks</u>   |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|--|
| Mortars       | Unknown      | 82 mm.      | [redacted] two 82 mm. mortars at the Armorers' School in 1950. [redacted] this weapon used by KBW and infantry units in Katowice /5016N-1901E/ in 1951 |

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Small Arms Ammunition:

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3. Soviet manufactured ammunition for the KBK Carbine Cal. 7.62 had copper plated steel cases. Polish ammunition, produced in Olawa /5056N-1718E/ and Radom had black oxidized steel cases. Polish ammunition had a reddish copper primer and was made of soft brass with a lead core and a conical cavity at the base. The markings on the base consisted of the following:
  - a. Numbers which denoted the year of manufacture.
  - b. A series of three letters: the first letter denoted the type of metal used in the cartridge case; the second letter denoted the type of propellant used in the case; and the third letter denoted the type of projectile used in the shell.
4. Polish ammunition was inferior to Soviet. Of 1,000 rounds fired, 20 were found with smaller than normal charges or no charges at all. Polish KBK carbine ammunition was of grayish-colored flake powder of a chemical composition [redacted] Polish steel cases had a tendency to crack at the neck and shoulder during firing. Polish WOP units started receiving Polish ammunition for their small arms in 1950. Soviet ammunition, although of World War II manufacture, was considered to be of first quality.

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PPSh and TT Ammunition:

5. Caliber 7.62 pistol ammunition for the PPSh and TT was manufactured in Olawa and Radom in Poland. It had brass or copper-colored cases which were filled with small, tubular grains of powder. The cases were of poor quality and often ruptured at the rear of the shoulder when fired from the PPSh. The rifleman received a blast of gas in his face and the weapon jammed as a result.

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Trucks:

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7. [redacted] three GAZ Mlotowa cargo trucks which had four rear wheels. [redacted] ZIS cargo trucks in use by the Polish Army. The trucks appeared to be new and were used to transport personnel.

Tanks and SP Artillery:

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8. [redacted] light tanks were being manufactured in Poland, but have no further information.

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Armored Cars:

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9. [redacted] The car had four wheels and looked like the Soviet BA-64 except that the cupola was moved further forward and it had armor on the front and sides of the wheels down to the axle and solid rubber tires. [redacted]

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Production of small arms, weapons and ammunition in Poland:

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11. [redacted] an arms factory existed in Radom [redacted] a sergeant in Gliwice who had transported the ammunition from the factory to Gliwice. The ammunition was of 7.62 caliber for KAK carbines, PPSh SMG, and TT pistols. [redacted] the TT fragmentation grenade, the RG-42 concussion grenade, the TT pistol, the Sh-41 SMG, the KB carbine 1944, and the LMG 1928 (RKM) were also manufactured there. [redacted] the small arms ammunition listed above was manufactured in a factory in Olawa. [redacted]

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